| <b>Enrolled Copy</b> | S.C.R. 4 |
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| 1  | CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING  |
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| 2  | UTAH'S NOBEL PRIZE WINNER  |
| 3  | MARIO CAPECCHI   |
| 4  | 2008 GENERAL SESSION   |
| 5  | STATE OF UTAH  |
| 6  | Chief Sponsor: John L. Valentine   |
| 7  | House Sponsor: Greg J. Curtis  |
| 8  |  |
| 9  | LONG TITLE   |
| 10 | General Description:   |
| 11 | This concurrent resolution of the Legislature and the Governor recognizes the                |
| 12 | achievements of Dr. Mario Capecchi, winner of the 2007 Nobel Prize in Physiology or          |
| 13 | Medicine.  |
| 14 | Highlighted Provisions:  |
| 15 | This resolution:   |
| 16 | recognizes Dr. Mario Capecchi's gene targeting research that won him the 2007                |
| 17 | Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine; and   |
| 18 | recognizes Dr. Capecchi's many accomplishments that led to his winning the Nobel             |
| 19 | Prize.   |
| 20 | Special Clauses:   |
| 21 | None   |
| 22 |  |
| 23 | Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein:     |
| 24 | WHEREAS, on October 8, 2007, University of Utah professor Dr. Mario Capecchi was             |
| 25 | awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for his research into gene targeting; |
| 26 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi shares the prize with Sir Martin J. Evans of Cardiff                   |
| 27 | University and Oliver Smithies of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill;           |
| 28 | WHEREAS, according to the Nobel Foundation, the award was "for their discoveries of          |
| 29 | principles for introducing specific gene modifications in mice by the use of embryonic stem  |

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| 30 | cells";  |
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| 31 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi's work in developing a mouse model that is now used in                       |
| 32 | hundreds of labs around the world is what singled him out for this honor;                          |
| 33 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi has said, "in terms of our genetic content, mouse and human                  |
| 34 | are 99.9% the same. So whatever we learn in the mouse is going to be directly applicable to the    |
| 35 | human";  |
| 36 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi's research makes possible a more comprehensive study of                      |
| 37 | diabetes, cystic fibrosis, heart and neuropsychiatric diseases, and cancer, and the development of |
| 38 | treatments to fight them;  |
| 39 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi and the University of Utah's Department of Genetics have                     |
| 40 | brought extraordinarily positive recognition to the research community in the state of Utah;       |
| 41 | WHEREAS, University of Utah President Michael Young said that Dr. Capecchi's gene                  |
| 42 | targeting research "truly has changed the course of medical research," and added that Capecchi's   |
| 43 | work has helped University of Utah researchers discover the genetic predispositions to more        |
| 44 | diseases than any other university in the world;   |
| 45 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi's development of "knockout mice" technology, the ability to                  |
| 46 | alter specific genes in mice with embryonic stem cells, has allowed researchers to model           |
| 47 | hundreds of diseases, including cancer;  |
| 48 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi, who previously taught at Harvard University, said he came                   |
| 49 | to the University of Utah in 1973 because he knew that he would be able to focus on ongoing        |
| 50 | research projects, rather than having to produce short-term results;                               |
| 51 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi's accomplishments are even more extraordinary in light of the                |
| 52 | suffering he endured in his early childhood years in his native Italy;                             |
| 53 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi suffered through the Nazi occupation when his mother, a                      |
| 54 | writer and poet who wrote against Nazism, was taken away by the Gestapo;                           |
| 55 | WHEREAS, when money left behind for others to take care of him ran out, he was                     |
| 56 | abandoned on the streets at three years of age;  |
| 57 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi's mother survived the Dachau Concentration Camp and spent                    |

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| 58 | nearly a year and a half searching before she found her son, and then moved with him to the  |
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| 59 | United States; and   |
| 60 | WHEREAS, Dr. Capecchi's accomplishments bring great honor to the entire state of             |
| 61 | Utah:  |
| 62 | NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Legislature of the state of Utah, the                |
| 63 | Governor concurring therein, recognize Dr. Mario Capecchi for his pioneering efforts in gene |
| 64 | targeting that have resulted in his winning the 2007 Nobel Prize for Physiology or Medicine. |
| 65 | BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature and the Governor recognize                       |
| 66 | Dr. Capecchi's life of service that has greatly improved researchers' ability to understand  |
| 67 | diseases afflicting humans and develop treatments to fight them.                             |
| 68 | BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be presented to Dr. Mario              |
| 69 | Capecchi, the University of Utah's Department of Genetics, and University President Michael  |
| 70 | Young.   |